VOL XXXV.--NUMBER 296

cotton, 13 1-16c. Memphis cutton, 11 3-8c. New York gold, 108 1-8. Memphis gold,

### WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CE. SIG. OFFICER, WARRINGTON, December 7, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, increas ing cloudiness and areas of light rain, with the temperature generally above freezing

## OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

changes in the barometer.

Wan Der't, Signal Service U. S. Army, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1876, 10:08 p.m. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. 55 Fresh. Cloudy.
51 Fresh. Cloudy.
58 Fresh. Hazy.
46 Fresh. Lt. rain.
43 Calm. Cloudy.
48 Calm. Cloudy.
50 Gentle Cloudy.
42 Fresh. Cloudy.
W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

### THE SITUATION.

The telegraphic news of to-day leaves Tilden triumphant by one vote from Oregon. The bulldozing of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, backed by the name of the hitherto respectable reputation of John Sherman, is defeated. Samuel J. Tilden elected President of the United States, and General Sherman's broth er, the senator from Ohio, stands disgraced beyond redemption as the aider, abettor and friend of buildozers and thieves. The Democrats of South Carolina are in a good position, and those of Florida and Louisiana are not far behind. We are more

### CONGRESS.

Debate in the Senate upon the Resolu tion of Senator Withers Requesting to Know Why Troops were Stationed in Petersburg.

The Bulldozing Report of Senator Sherman-He Goes to the Senate Prepared to Stake his Character in Defense of Thieves.

And the Senater Deliberately Lies in Regard to Eliza Pinkston, and Proves Himself Simply a Miserable Pettifogging Ohio Law-

yer with a Bad Case.

Position of Mr. Fernando Wood as this Report of Mr. Sherman, which was Very Properly Laid on the Table of the House of Representatives.

Washington, December Windom introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act of July 4, 1876, making as additional grant of land to Minnesota to aid n the construction of railroads in that State Ordered on the table for the present. The standing committees were then are

nounced, and it was ordered that all bills and setitions beretofore presented be referred to garding inquiry into the late elections in cer-

tain southern States imposed on the commit tee on privileges and elections important and ardnous labor, and on his motion three additional members were appointed. On motion of Senator Merton it was dered that the testimony taken by the special

committee to examine into the question of Chinese immigration, be printed. Senator Withers called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, requesting the President to inform the senate, if not compatible with public interests, under what au

thority and for wint purpose troops of the United States occupied the city of Peters-burg, Virginia, on the seventh of November, 1876, the day of a general election. Senator Logan moved that it be referred to

the committee on military affairs. A lengthy debate followed, during which enator Withers argued that it was not usual to refer such resolutions. Senator Logan said he had heard no reason

assigned for this inquiry. There was no evi-dence that troops were sent to Petersburg for any improper purpose; there was no ev lence that they did anything wrong. Was the doctrine to be asserted that the troops of the United States could have no place in any State where they could be tioned? The President of the United Stat. ad the right to send troops anywhere in the United States for lawful purposes, and unless there was some charge against the President for putting troops in Petersburg improperly, this resolution should go to the committee on military

Senator Withers said in the absence of information on the subject he could not say whether the troops were there lawfully or unlawfully, and it was for the purpose of getting information that he offered the resolution, Senator Thurman said the very object of this resolution is to find out if troops were sent to Petersburg for a lawful purpose. ead from the revised statutes to show the law under which troops could be ordered, and said the burden of proof rested upon those mes of the United States or keep peace at

Senator Logan denied that the troops Petersburg were at the polls or interfered in the election. There had been no violation of law in sending the army there. Suppose the country should be engaged to-day a movement of any branch of the army? It would have the same right to make the inguiry that it had to inquire why troops were

em amped in a certain State.
Senator Withers said his information was to the effect that troops were ordered there in respose to the application of the United States marshal for the eastern district of Vir-

ginia, to remain during the election. Senator Thurman spoke of the British laws, and said that under an act of parliament no polling-place on election day. The senator from Illn ois [Logan] seemed to think that the President of the United States could fill say whether the board acted right as to the a town with troops on an election day without any violation of law. The senate of the United States had a right to know whether or not the President had been imposed upon in ordering troops to Petersburg.
Senator Logan said that if the doctrine of

Resolved. That the President be and is hereby requested to inform the senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether any troops of the United States were state of Virginia, on the seventh of Virginia, on the sev

Sargent, in reply to the reference of Senator point; south to southwest winds and slight ward the Republican voters. It was not well to be so sensitive about the use of the army when it was known that rifle clubs had taken franchised in New Orleans. within striking distance when Eliza Pinkston's husband was killed before her eyes in
Louisiana, her babe killed, she violated and
cut so badly as to hardly resemble a human
being. He argued that the Republicans in

and there had been a necessity for interference by the army. He commended the President of the United States for the action he had taken, and the senate of the United States should not, by passing this resolution, throw out the implication that he had acted improvements and nonconstruction and nonconstruction should be made.

Senator Stevenson objected to printing all the depositions, and moved that the subject be referred to the committee on printing. He argued that the election of Hayes or Tilden properly. Senator Johnston said this resolution re-

lated to Virginia, not to South Carolina or Louisiana. If the senator from California, or anyone else, said there had been intimidaor anyone eise, sant there had been infilmated interference by United States troops, he labored under a great mistake. There had been no kuklux, no rifle clubs in Virginia, and no institutidation practiced; there had been by colred Republicans against colored Democrats. He denied that there had been any violence at Petersburg, and no one expected that there would be trouble there on election day. The people of Virginia regarded the presence of roops there as a menace—as a threat. Senator Logan asked if the people of Virginia were so hostile to the detenders of their

country that they would not give them a rest-Senator Johnston—They are welcome to my part of the State when they came there or a lawful purpose. Senator Logan said his friends on the other

ide of the chamber were getting so technical as to the use of the army and navy that the United States, as a decision of the supreme hey had better drive them into the sea. Senator Johnston—The navy should be at ea. [Laughter.]

President was the judge as to where the troops should be stationed. This resolution appeared to him [Logan] as the entering wedge against the man to whom the people Senator West denied that black men voted Applause in the galleries.]

Senator Withers commented on the oppo-

of the American nation. Senator Morton said he opposed the reso ution at first, but he would now with-iraw his opposition. There had been fraw his opposition. There had been riolence and bloodshed in Petersburg a few ears ago, and as his friends on the other side of the chamber were in quest of information, he hoped they would get it. He had no doubt that the President could give perfeetly satisfactory reasons for ordering troops

Senator Thurman said the senator from Illinois [Logan] seemed to think that those who favored this resolution were the enemies of the army. He [Thurman] had only to say that the very worst enemy the army of the United States had was the man who wished to see it used in interfering the elections of the country, [Applause in the galleries.] There was no duty performed by a soldier so distasteful to him as interference in elections. Rome had a government people; yet a military chieftain overthrew the liberties of Rome, and from the time he

passed the Rubicon she was a free country ally in name, but a despotism in fact. the United States was bound to support the processes of the courts when legally called on to do so, and it was one of the duties of the that the President to so have the force at his command stationed that the laws should be executed. He believed the President had good

easons for sending troops to Petersburg, and be would be glad to have all the facts laid before the country. . The resolution as modified was then agreed o without division.

The chair then laid before the senate message from the President of the United State, inclosing the report of Senator Sher-man and others, members of the committee which visited New Orleans, together with the accompanying testimony in regard to the recent election in Louisiana, and moved that i

be printed and lie on the table. Senator Thurman objected to printing all the matter accompanying the message, though he had no objection to printing the message and the communication of the committee. Senator Sherman explained that the com nunication was prepared in response to the request of the President that certain gentlenen proceed to Louisiana to witness th

vass of votes before the returning board. The gentlemen did meet in New Orleans, and Senator Eaton inquired if the communica-tion contained the report and testimony of both the Democratic and Republican com-

meeting and action of the two committees be-fore the returning board, and said he could say, in advance of any debate on the Louisi ana case, that every act done and word said by the returning officers was in their presence and in the presence of a committee of gencommittee, and when the contests were up who sent troops to that city to show that their they were carried on in the presence of the presence was necessary to repel armed one | candidates and their attorneys. All the proceedings were reported for publication and published in New Orleans, and are now comnunicated to the President and to congress and with the sanction of the senate would be ommunicated to the whole people of the United States. The testimony, oral and written, in his opinion, established not only troublesome war, would the senate have a the farmess of the canvass and its strict con-right to inquire of the President why he had formity to the letter and spirit of the law of of intimidation, terrorism, burning, whipping and murder committed in pursuance of an ablican electors, and the return of Democratic electors was so full and complete that finding of the board would have been a reproach to our civilization, and an atter overthrow in Louisiana of the freedom of elections, upon which the preservation of our republican institutions rest. He did not specific pelling places until he could compare their action with the facts proven, but he did say that upon the testimony taken by that board, its finding was justified by the law of Louisiana, and by the highest principles of

Schatter Logan said that if the doctrine of the segretar from Ohio [Thurman) was correct, soldiers sould not be quartered in any State on the day of an election, and he [Logan] on the day of all that strangements must be made to pamies the communication to the President, election. The exception which he [Wood] send them up in a balloon and leave them up but there were some depositions of which took to it was that the President should have until after the election. Senator Logan argued that the meaning of the statute read by the senator from Ohio [Thurman] was that troops should not be held at the polls to intimidate men. The argument that troops could not be estationed in a town when an election was being held in a town when an election was being held in a town when an election was being held in a town when an election was being held in a town when an election was being held in a town when an election was being held in a town when an election was being held in a town when an election was being held in the canvassing beards, and the making of a President of the United States. He, for one, in the house he would have made in the canvas are to be the stationed and the canvas are the canvas are to be a stationed to construct the canvas are there was contrary to common sense.

At the request of Senator Logan Senator Withers than modified his resolution to read without the proposition, but he should not now do so. He would have made such a proposition, but he should not now do so. He without the message of the should simply move that the message of the there had never been in the United States a President and accompanying documents be

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York of the State of the York gold, 108 1-8. Memphis cotton, 11 3-8c. New York gold, 108 1-8. Memphis gold, warrant to the President to put troops in any of the southern States.

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York and anybody. They had a right to be in with a communication of the committee, and argued that they were all in violation of the law of Loussana, as the law of that State provided that any evidence of fraud or intimidation should be sent in within twenty-Without being catechised about it, Senato-argent, in reply to the reference of Senator ferred to the case of Eliza Pinkston [quoted Thurman to the English law, said the elec-tions in England furnished no parallel to the elections in the southern States. In England the rights of both sides were protected. What were the events which happened in the south-ern States during the recent Presidential election? The air was full of reports and statements of intimidation and wrongs to-had voted for Hayes he would say so, but he

> Segent] regretted that the strong arm was not at Hamburg, South Carolina, last spring. Ie regretted that there was not some power the returns from DeSoto parish having been the south had been prevented from voting, pered with. He knew Mr. Stoughton to be an honorable man, and he felt that this cor-

> > Senator Stevenson objected to printing all argued that the election of Hayes or Tilden was insignificant when compared with the greater issue which now confronted the American people. If the will and liberties of the American people were now to be trampled down, then the blood and sufferings of those who suffered and died one hundred years ago passed for nothing. He argued that Tilden carried Louisiana by six or seven thousand majority, and that many negroes voted the

Senator Sherman argued that all depositions presented were legal, as they were taken under the laws of Louisiana. In regard to the case of Eliza Pinkston, he was willing to leave that to the people of the United States; her husband had been murered on account of polities. In parishes not alldozed there was an increase in the Re-ablican vote, while in other parishes where here were rifle clubs there were few or no votes for Hayes. He defended the action of the returning board, and said it was right in rejecting the returns of certain parishes. The on of the returning board was final, and equired the same respect from the senate of court. The members of the board were highly Senator Johnston—The navy should be at respected, and they had conducted themselves with honor and dignity. It would not do to ridicule these men; they had exhibited

wedge against the man to whom the people Senator West denied that back men voted were indebted more than any other for the Democratic ticket, and said we might as reservation of this government and its laws. well expect to see the Mississippi run up stream as to see black men vote the Demo-Senator Morton said that a few years ago thers was a bloody riot at Petersburg. He presumed the President had good cause to send troops there on election day.

Senator Morton said that a few years ago track ticket when his neighbors were being killed around him by Democrats. He contended that nine-tenths of the men elected in Louisiana at the last election came from the old Confederate stock, who had seen the error sition shown against the resolution on the of their ways. There was a preponderance Republican side of the chamber, and said of fifteen thousand black votes in Louisiana, that in the presence of existing events, when he had an army ready, and a senate ready, apparently to back the President, he thought ing the American people of their liberties, echoed by senators from other sections, and and the opening of a new era in the history the country would know how men were murdered and butchered in the south for opinion

> Senator Stevenson said that the senate had oted that there was no legal government in Louisiana when it refused to seat Pinchback. If this returning board was as immaculate as the senator from Ohio [Sherman] represented it to be, then senators had been recreant to their oaths in not seating Pinchback.
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> The subject was further discussed by Senators Bogy, Sherman, Stevenson and others, after which Senator Stevenson insisted upon his objection to printing the depositions, and, under the rules, the motion to print them

was referred to the committee on printing. The chair announced as new members of ne committee on privileges and elections: enutors Howe. Boutwell and Kernan. Senator Edmunds moved to take up the oint resolution, of which he gave notice yesterday, proposing an amendment to the con-stitution of the United States in relation to

he counting of the electoral vote. Senator Merrimon objected, and read the twenty-first joint rule, requiring that bills, resolutions, etc., not acted upon at the close Senator Edmunds argued that the army of up and acted upon at the beginning of the second session as if no adjournment had that the joint rules were in force, and the unfinished business from the last session should be taken up.

The chair overraled the point of order, and ecided that the joint rules were not in force. Senator Merrimon appealed from the decision of the chair and proceeded to address the senate, but soon yielded for a motion to adjourn; and the senate adjourned.

The bill repealing so much of the act of ecember, 1872, as provides for a pivot-draw n any bridge on the Ohio river between Covigton and Cincinnati was made the special order for the first Tuesday after the holiday

At the close of the morning hour the speaker laid before the house a message from the President transmitting a letter ac-companied by testimony addressed to him by Ion. John Sherman and other distinguished itizens in regard to the canvass of the vote for electors in Louisiana.

Mr. Springer moved its reference to the se-Mr. Conger required either that the correspondence and testimony should be read, or ould be printed for the information of the

Mr. Springer objected to this. Pending action on the matter, Mr. Woodern was appointed on the select committee for Florida, instead of Mr. Garfield, who was

ote by yeas and nays, and then the question came up as to whether the members could be equired to vote on a paper before its being

The speaker, after a roview of the rule on the subject, decided that the paper in ques-

ion was in the nature of information and a step toward correct legislation, and therefore it must be read. The clerk thereupon pro-ceeded with the reading of the paper. The reading of the report of Senator Sherman and others occupied nearly an hour, and when it was finished Mr. Wood [N. Y.] rose and expressed surprise at such a message having been sent by the President. He regarded it as most extraordinary and unpreand yet the President had seen proper to send to this house an unauthorized communication from persons clothed with no official position in the premises. The President by giving to it his official sanction, and by transmitting it to this house, made it one of the records of the government. He [Wood] could observe but one object which the President could have had in transmitting friends. In some instances t; that was the incidental one of suggesting that the house was clothed with authority to institute a careful inquiry of the election of President in advance of the regular presenta-

The second of th

# An Awful Calamity.

Over Three Hundred Persons Burned to Death in the Brooklyn Theater-Origin of the Fearful Fire.

Particulars and Testimony of the Blood-Curdling Everat from Spectators and Participators - Soul-Harrowing Scenes.

Names of Some of the Victims-Condition of the Bodies when Found-The Work of the Gallant Firemen-Sickening Sights.

NEW YORK, December 6 .- The fire in th rooklyn theater last night was attended by the most appalling loss of life, and it is thought that not less than one hundred persons were cilled in the rush to the exits, or burned to leath, being unable to escape. The fire broke out during the performance of the last scene of the Two Orphans, in which Miss Clax-tonplay the heroine. In five minutes more the audience would have been smissed, and there would have been nothng more serious to record than the destruc ion of the property. The house was about wo-thirds filled. Those below, sitting well orward toward the stage, and for those in the family-circle, dress-circle and galleries,

there was NO WAY OF ESCAPE, except by Washington street. The panic-stricken people rushed pell-mell toward and down the stairways. The main exit became mmediately choked up, and a scene of terror, onfusion and distress easued which beggars escription. Just above the landing place of the stairway, a woman in the crush had her foot pushed between the banisters and fell. The crowd behind, forced forward by the terfied people still further behind, fell over her nd piled on top of each other four and five eep. The police from the stationhouse next door were promptly at the scene, but owing to the manner in which the people were piled up on top of each other and massed together they could extricate comparatively few, and these were all

BRUISED, BLEEDING AND MAIMED. The firemen got to work on the ruins shortafter daylight this morning. They suceded in getting as far as the fall of the dress-circle, where they found a great num-ber of bodies, and immediately began the work of removal. Up to eleven o'clock sixtyfive bodies had been recovered, and what ar peared to be twenty or thirty more were seen in the basement, into which they had been recipitated by the falling of the burning floors. At the police station, adjoining the burned theater, the names of eighty-six perons missing from their homes have been registered. Kate Claxton, at the preliminary in-quiry of the fire-marshal, said: "At the beginning of the last act, just as the curtain went up, I heard a rumbling noise on the stage, and two minutes afterward I saw the ames. The fire seemed to be all on the Mrs. Farren, myself, Mr. Studley and Mr. Murdoch were on the stage at this time. We four remained there and endeavored, as best we could, to quiet the audience and

PREVENT A PANIC. "I said to the people: 'Bequiet, we are beopen and the passages are clear. Not one of the audience jumped on the stage. The imes were then coming down on us, and an and jumped over several people. Mr. H. Murdoch, after endeavoring to calm the ars of the panic-stricken people, went to his dressing-room to get his clothing and nust have been suffocated. The Brooklyn Eagle furnishes the follow-

ng in advance of publication:

THE WORK OF IDENTIFYING THE DEAD will be difficult, for most of them are burned evond recognition. The only mode of idenifying will be by the personal property found attached to bodies. Thus far it is only evident that the flames made common havoc with men, women and children. Shortly before nine o'clock, Rev. Father Hanley visited the theater, and among the bodies recognized that of the brother of Rev. Father Kylie. Father Kylie was present and identified the body of his brother, and the body was taken from the ruins, charred and blackened beyond recognition. In the breast-pocket of the coat ere a number of cards bearing the name of Abraham Barnett, in German text. The bodies are constantly being removed from the ruins and are taken to the morgue as fast as possible. It is rumored that a number of attaches of the theater are burned. It seems certain that Charles Lott and his son, who were stationed in the upper gallery, are among the lost. The actors and actresses es-

aped from the stage into Johnson street. ORIGIN OF THE FIRE. Mr. J. W. Thorp, stage manager, states that the fire occurred in this wise: A drop was ignited from a border light by some means inexplicable, as one was guarded from the other. He immediately directed Stage Carpenter Weaver and two supernumeraries o endeavor to extinguish the flame, but the difficulty was to reach the part on fire. The stage carpenter, with the supernumeraries, essayed to effect the object by lowering the drop, and in so doing added fuel to the flames. The scene, the last in play, em-braced a ceiled apartment, and the instant the burning drop came in contact with the inflammable ceiling served to spread the exist-ing flames in a flash, as though powder had previously been scattered about the The entire properties were in a blaze. The ual avenues of escape were thus summariclosed at the rear, and an exit, if possible, id to be made by way of the box entrance All, except perhaps one or two, thus escaped. It is now believed that the number of dead

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE. The Brooklyn courts adjourned this morning without transacting any busiclous and extraordiuary time. The Presi-lent had had the experience which nearly ight years of service had organ him. There is intense excitement in the eight years of service had given him, and that experience of itself should have given him a knowledge not only of theory, but the phy, a distinguished citizen of Brooklyn and well known throughout the country, is among

the missing.
Wagon loads of rough boxes are arriving

WHOLE PAMILIES HAVE PERISHED. The bodies present every form of contortion, ast as they stiffened in the last agony when he floor gave way and they plunged down in egs are bended and twisted in every way: hands are clenched, and reach out as if grasp-ing for help. The Post says at about eleven o'clock a horrible discovery was made. In the middle of what was the lobby of the theater lay an immense pile of rubbish, smoulderbeams, fragments of girders, and other things. This heap was nearly opposite the principal entrance to the auditory of the theater; beyond it was another heap, marking the place where the spairs which led to the gallery fell under, in the heap first men-tioned a dead body was found, and the firemen diligently prosecuted their search in this direction with much labor. Some of the

heaviest lumber was removed, and a

Table of the first and distribute the

could be made. Another actor, Claude Buroughs, is now reported missing. Thus far out three corpses have been identified—those off Hugh J. Dover and Nicholas Keiley, M'Kil-lary street, and John Woods, 11 Fleet place. At two o'clock one hundred and afteen bodies had been recovered, and there are probably as many more within the ruin Some persons assert that no one in the upper gallery of the theater escaped. The last man that left the stairs before they fell, says that behind him | was the helpless half-suffocated

On Washington street a line of horses and wagons are waiting to remove the bodies. Great crowds of persons are gathered in the neighborhood of the morgue to identify missing relatives and friends, and their lamentations are truly pitiful. It requires a force of the police to keep them from crowding over each other. The actors themselves had great difficulty in effecting their escape. Going back of the stage, their advance was cut off by the flames that played around the usual place of egress and struggled from beyond to burst open the door. Miss Claxton, an-other lady, Mr. Mathews and another gentleman succeeded in entering the dark underground passage-way to the box office, and saved themselves with difficulty. Stuart saved themselves with difficulty. Stuart Campbell, short-band reporter on the Commercial Advertiser, is among the victims; also police officer Patrick Keon.

2:0 p.m.—Up to this hour one hundred and thirty bodies have been removed, and others are still in the ruins.

4 p.m.—One hundred and seventy-five bedies have been taken from the privace of the

bodies have been taken from the ruins of the theater. The ruins are still burning, making the work of removing the bodies very diffi-cult. Flags are at half-mast throughout the city, and the theaters are draped in mourn-

Horror upon horror accumulated as the day advanced Corpse after corpse, charred and blackened, was passed out, and still the pile of bodies in the cellar did not seem to dimin-As the number mounted up to one hun dred and one and one hundred and sixty, the belief that the number would reach over two nundred grew into a certainty, and finally at half-past four o'clock the two hundredth body was removed. Some were found with their limbs and hands burned off, and nothing left but a ghastly, blackened trunk. At five o'clock the number had reached two hundred and twenty bodies taken out in half an hour. A look into the pit at this time showed a considerable pile of corpses lying crosswise like sticks of wood, and there were apparently fifty or sixty corpses remaining. This was in the cellar under the inner vestibule, from where all the bodies taken out to-day were removed. They lay in a pile, apparently where they had been pitched into the cellar

when the floor and starrway gave way.

When the panic occurred on the main floor

of the theater, Thomas Rockford, chief usher of the establishment, was in the lobby. The performance was almost over, and he was about making arrangements for the departure of the audience. At the cries of fire he rushed into the auditorium and endeavored to quiet the people who were about him, but seeing they were too thoroughly alarmed he ran to the doors leading into Flood's alley, which connects Johnson street and Myrtle avenue, and opened them line to Tallahassee is down. Business is sent so that the people might escape in that way. This diverted many from seeking to escape through the main entrance. All who were on the right-hand side of the parloors. The opening of the doors created a tremendous draught, which so increased the flames that the players were compelled to abandon the stage and escape as best they might. They had remained there to might. They had remained there to the last, but, on seeing that it was a question of life and death, they retreated. The flames shot out on all sides of the stage, enveloping the proscenium, and the smoke began pouring in volumes into the parquette. Messrs. Studley and Murdoch were the last to leave. Probably not more than five minutes elapsed between the begin-ning of the panic and the complete envelop-

ment of the stage and parquette in By this time nearly all those in the lower part of the house had escaped, and the crowd from above came pouring down into the lobbies, which were soon densely crowded and the stairways choked up, and there seemed to be no way in which they could be relieved. Many succeeded in escaping by the regular means of egress into Washington street, but that staircase was also soon crowded, and escape by that way was next to impossible. The greatest loss of life must have been among those in the family circle or top gallery. Those who hap-pened to be seated near the doors succeeded in gaining the stairways and the lower part of the house, but there were many who got no further than the second floor, where they died. The flames made such rapid headway that the floors fell in before assistance could reach them. The shricks of women, the shouting and imprecations of men, and the pitiful cries of children were heard below, but there was no relief for them. It was a heart-rending situation to have human beings perish almost in sight of their

fellows; it was something terrible beyond As night approached two calcium lights were placed in position and the work of removing the ghastly forms of the dead, made more so by the light, was continued. They were under the galleries, but no estimate could be made of the number. The charred remains of the victums were taken out in front and the rear of the theater, and rapidly loaded in boxes and placed upon the undertaker's

Although the fire originated on the stage, the loss or life among the theatrical company was not as extensive as it might have been imagined. Two lives were lost—two young men in the flower of their professional life—Harry S. Murdoch and Claude Burroughs. These two young men were playing respectively "Pierre," the cripple, and "Picard," valet to the "Chev-At the moment when the fire was discovered Murdoch was before the curtain playing with Miss Kate Claxton. As soon as the panic occurred, and a general rush was made to escape, Murdoch and Burroughs ran to their dressing-rooms to get their clothes to wear in the street, their garments being very scanty in the play. Their dressing-rooms were on the same side of the stage, and the right wing as viewed from the auditorium, and consequently furthest from the stage door. had that means of exit not been locked by the panic-stricken janitor, the dressingwere arranged in tiers, proached by a narrow stairway, led up to the painter's bridge, which spans the stage, Murdoch's room was on the second tier, and Burrough's on the third. Be-fore they emerged, the stairway was one sheet of flame, so eagerly and so rapi did the fire do its work that all chance of retreat was cut off. The unfortunate men were driven back by the roaring flames step Still, supposing in the agony of their peril that by some chance a means of descent from the other side of the bridge might offer, they ascended to the trembling structure. Here they were last seen by J. H. Studley, a member of the company, who had left his dressing-room a in front of the theater and the corpses are placed in them and covered with tarpaulin through the flames to a place of comparative

and carried to the morgue. The scene grows safety, from which he was enabled to make his more terrible every minute. Men and women are crowding around the stationhouse and theater entrance making inquiries for missing way they came up, and there was no other At half-past ten o'clock this evening the bodies of two men were digged from the ruins, and both were identified by the remnants of their dresses worn on the stage. There were twelve hundred persons in the theater, five hundred of whom were in the

## THE COUNT.

Tilden, by One Vote from Oregon, Is Elected President of the United States-A Close Shave.

Uncle Sammy is Landed Safe in the Presidential Chair, Despite the Bulldozers and Bulldozed States.

The Vote as it was Cast in Each of the States, and the Changes Made in the Electoral Ranks-Names of the Messengers.

## Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, December 6.—The Demo-cratic electors met to-day and voted for Tilden and Hendricks. L. C. Mead was elected

iessenger. LITTLE ROCK, December 6.—The six members comprising the Arkansas electoral college met at the capitol to-day and cast six votes for Samuel J. Tilden for President. Hon. Alexander Dunn, one of the electors, was chosen messenger to carry the vote to Colorado.

DENVER, December 6.—The Presidential ectors for Colorado met here to-day and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and appointed Otto Mears messenger. California.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—The Republican electors met at Sacramento to-day and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. General J. F. Miller was appointed messen

Hartford, Conn., December 6.—The lectoral college voted for Tilden and Hendricks. Delaware.

WILMINGTON, December 6.—The Delaware electors met at Dover to-day and cast their votes for Tilden and Hendricks. Julian C. Gordon was appointed messenger. Florida.

New York, December 6 .- A Tallahass spatch says that Mr. Pasco, chairman of the Democratic committee, telegraphed Speaker Randall yesterday to hurry the committee up, as important witnesses were in the city, and could be held for a few days.

Washington, December 6.—The following has just been received:

Tallahasee, Fla., November 6.
The count is just finished; Hayes's majority 8 300. The Republicans elect the governor. icutenant-governor and both members of ongress. All quiet. LEW WALLACE, Washington, December 6.—The telegraph from Tallahassee by special messenger to Monticello, distant twenty-two miles, and Washington, December 6.—The following dispatch was received this morning

TALLAHASSEE, December 6. Hon, Z. Chandler, Washington: Haves's majority, 903; Stearns's majority 603. Both Republican congressmen elected W. E. CHANDLER. Attorney-General Taft received the follow-

TALLAHASSEE, December 6, Hon. A. Taft:

We have Republican electors, governor, lieutenant-governor, and one member of con-Green B. Raum, Commissioner Internal Revenue:
Hayes's majority, 930. On all the most important points, the board was unanimous.
A. K. K. K. Collector. SAVANNAH, December 6.-A special from Callahassee says that the testimony and argument being closed at eleven o'clock Monday

the board commenced canvassing the returns morning it was rumored that the Republi cans had carried the State, and shortly afterward a squad of United States troops, under sioned officers, was stationed in the apitol grounds. At two o'clock this mornng the board adjourned, and announced th Hayes electors elected by nine hundred and forty-six majority. These returns defeat the Democrats by twenty-four votes, but will give he Democrats a majority of five on joint ballot in the legislature. Colonel Cocke re-fused to sign the certificate of the Hayes electors, and protested against the action of the other two members of the board. He then ssued certificates of election to the Demoratic electors, who met and cast their votes or Tilden, relying upon the people and congress to sustain their action. There is much suppressed indignation among the people, ough there are no indications of viole LIVE OAK, Fla., December 6.—The Democrats issued an address to Hon. Samuel J. Randall, speaker of the house, in which they lenounce the manner in which the board of canvassers have counted in the Haves electers, who were rejected by the people, and counted out the Tilden elector who were chosen fairly at the ballot-box; and which they declare the result of a preconcerted scheme. The address details the precedings of the board in which Democratic precincts were thrown out in order to change result, and appeals to congress to judge and determine whether this assault upon the rights and liberties of freemen thus far proscuted under cover of the arms and authority

of the Federal administration shall be crowned at the capital of the nation with suc-Indiaua. Indianapolis, December 6.—The electoal college organized to-day, with Thomas H. H. Harrison president, and Wm. D. Bynum secretary. The vote was cast for Tilden and Hendricks, and John S. Scobey was chosen as

Springfield, Ill., December 6.—The Ilinois electoral college cast her twenty-one votes to-day for Hayes and Wheeler. Kentucky. Louisville, Ky., December 6.—A Frank-

messenger.

ort special says the State electors met there to-day and cast their votes for Tilden and Hendricks. Kansas. Topeka, Ks., December 6.—The Kansas

electoral college met to-day and cast their vote for Hayes and Wheeler. J. B. Johnson was appointed to take the vote to Washing-Louisiana. NEW OBLEANS, December 6.—The Hayes Wheeler electors, bearing certificates

rom Governor Kellogg, met in the senate chamber, and cast their vote unanimously for Hayes and Wheeler. The Tilden and Henlricks electors, with certificates signed by John M'Enery, governor, met in the house f representatives and voted unanimously for Tilden and Hendricks. New Orleans, December

Francis T. Nicholls issues an address to the people of Louisiana counseling them to purtheir rights. Speaking as the duly elected governor, he says: "In the midst of events injuriously affecting your highest and most sacred rights, you have been calm, prudent and law-abiding. The should be the good of the State and the per-petua ion of republican institutions. All ac-tion based upon any other idea is unworthy

Boston, December 6.—The cleaters col-ege of this State cast a unanimous vote for Hayes and Wheeler. Minnesota.

inaw. Daniel L. Crossman, of Williamston, was elected to fill the vacancy. Eleven rotes were east for Hayes and Wheeler, Delos Phillips was selected as messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

Missonri. St. Louis, December 6.—The Presidential electors met in Jefferson City this evening and cast a solid vote for Tilden and Headricks. General D. M. Frost, of the third district (this city), the alleged ineligible elector, was not present, his place being filled by Le-Grand Atwood, his alternate. Charles G. Stiefel, the Republican elector of the same district, was present, and offered a certificate of the vote cast in the district, but it was tabled. E. O. Conway was selected messen-ger to convey the vote to Washington.

appointed messenger. North Carolina.

tion was made to any of the electors, as had been intimated. New York. ALBANY, December 6.—The electoral col-

ege voted for Tilden and Hendricks, and took recess. At half-past twelve o'clock the col-Nevnda. San Francisco, December 6.—The Ne-ada electors met at Carson to-day and voted

or Hayes and Wheeler, and selected B. M. aggett as messenger. New Hampshire. Concond, Mass., December 6.—The electoral college cast the vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

COLUMBUS, December 6.—The Ohio elects assembled at the senate chamber at twelve 'clock and cast their twenty-two votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Benjamin F. Wade was unanimously chosen as the messenger to carry the official notification of the result of the vote to Washington.

Oregon. San Francisco, December 6 .- Accounts s yet received here concerning the electoral vote of Oregon are conflicting. The daily Stock Exchange extra this evening prints the

ollowing: "PORTLAND, December 6. "Governor Grover to-day issued certificates to two Hayes electors and one Tilden elector, ronin. The two Hayes electors declined to meet with Cronis, whereupon the latter, who held all three certificates, appointed two Re-publicans to act in their places. The two whom he appointed met with him, received their certificates, and then all voted for Presdent, two for Hayes and Cronin for Tilden. The Bulletin has the following special from Portland: "A dispatch from Salem says the votes, a certificate. The two Republican electors refused to act with him, and assembled and supplied the vacancy. The Republicans voted for Hayes. Cronin appointed

The Post's special from Salem says: "At ncon to-day the secretary of state delivered to E. A. Cronin, the Democratic candidate for elector contesting the seat of J. W. Watts, ostmaster, a certificate of appointment of lector, which is evidence that Governor

rover has ousted Watts.' n the committee room of the senate chamber. and after half an hour one of the Republican ertified copy of the certificate, for it seems a committee to report to an adjourned meetnat the certificate included the name of L. Cronin, Democrat, and W. H. Odell and J. C. Cartwright, Republicans, and as the latter demanded to see and hold the certifinothing could be done. About this time Crowin left the more where the electors were assembled and took a stroll around.

nin declared a vacancy, and elected J. N. T. Miller and H. Parker to fill the places of the electors, and the vote being taken, Cronin voted for Tilden and Hendricks, and the others for Hayes and Wheeler. Cartwright and Odell first accepted the resignation of Elector Watts, and then elected him to fill a vacancy and cast the vote of the State for Hayes and Wheeler. Great excitement. The Republicans are very indignant at the governor's San Francisco, December 6.—Later ad-

vices from Salem, Oregon, confirm the report that the governor issued certificates to Odell and Cartwright, Republicans, and Cronin, Democrat. The latter declined to show his authority at the meeting of the electors, and the Republicans refused to recognize him. Cronin then selected J. T. Miller and John Parker, Republicans, as electors, and proceeded to cast the vote—two for Hayes and one for Tilden. The Republicans then organ-ized; Watts resigned, but was at once relected, and the vote cast for Hayes and Wheeler, which, with their sworn statement and copies of the abstract of the votes east in the State, certified to by the secretary of state, were scaled and sent on. Intense excitement prevailed, and an outbreak was expected by many who went to the Statehous prepared for any emergency. The Republi-cans are holding an indignation meeting this

Harrisburg, December 6.—The Pennsylnia electors met in the senate chamber to-y. Daniel J. Morrill being absent, Hy A. Boggs was chosen in his stead as an elector. The unanimous vote of the college was east for Rutherford B. Hayes for President, and

William Cameron was selected to act as mes senger to convey the certificate of the college to Washington. Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 6.—The electors of this State met at Bristol this afternoon, and east four votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Corliss declined the position of elector, and the vacancy was filled by elect-

W. S. Slater, who was elected by the South Carolina. Columna, S. C., December 6.—The Hayes electoral college met at noon and cast seven votes for R. B. Hayes for President and seven W. A. Wheeler for Vice-President. C. . Bowen was chosen president of the college. The Tilden electors are now in session. NEW YORK, December 6.—General Wade night, said to the people; "I am supported by the property owners of the State, and by good men of all classes. Two months ago I said I would submit my claims before the people of South Carolina, and if elected govrnor, that, by the Eternal God, I would have my place; since when, in spite of frauds and falsehoods, all the powers of the State government, and the bayonets of President Grant, I have been, by seventy-five thousa white men, and seventeen thousand colored men, chosen to be the governor of the State f South Carolina, and governor I will be. the people, and I will be their governor, o they shall have a military government."

electors met at mass, and after a long session cast the vote of the State for Tilden and Sneed Att'rs, 279 Main street, Mempuls, Tens.

to-day and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Hon. Steven Miller was elected messenger to convey the official notification to Washington.

minister an oath. The law requires the chief justice to perform that duty. The Democratic leause is in session at Carolina hall. After swearing in the sixty-third member, Michigan.

Deteor, December 6.—The electoral college of Michigan met in the State capitol at noon to-day. All the members were present with one exception, Benton Harshelf 162

rens. Adjourned. Tennessee. NASHVILLE, December 6.—The Tennes electors met and cast twelve votes for Tilden and Hendricks.

Virginia. RICHMOND, December 6.—The Presiden-tial electors for Virginia met at the State capitol to-day. H. C. Allen was elected to fill the vacancy in the college caused by the absence of F. W. M. Holliday, one of the electors at large. The unanimous vote wa cast for Tilden and Hendricks. Edward S. Gregory was appointed messenger.

MONTPELIER, December 6.—Aldrich, the tabled. E. O. Conway was selected messenger to convey the vote to Washington.

\*\*Theorem N. J., December 6.—The State electors met to-day and cast their votes for Tilden and Hendricks. F. F. M'Neeley was appointed messenger.

\*\*AGNTPELIER, December 6.—Aldrich, the contesting elector, appeared this morning with counsel before the electoral college. Counsel informed the college that Aldrich wished to take part in the deliberations, and to protest against Henry N. Sollace taking any part. Rosewell Farnham objected to hearing outside parties, and the college to hearing outside parties. hearing outside parties, and the college pro-ceeded to ballot. Aldrich offered his vote for 'ilden and Hendricks, but it was refused. lege of this State met to-day, and cast its ten cotes for Tilden and Hendricks, The proceedings were all in due form, and no objection was made to save of the chairman to the fact that he offered his vote. George Nicholas his vote. George Nicholas was appointed messenger to carry the vote to the president of the senate. The college refused to hear anything from counsel for Aldrich, and ad-journed. Aldrich submitted a protest to the electors of Vermont against the action of the board in permitting Sollace to vote and ex-cluding him from voting. Aldrich asked Nicholas to carry his vote to Washington and was refused. He then appointed himself messenger and signed his own certificate of his vote, which was in the common form, and gave Nicholas notice that he should go to Washington at the same time he did and fight it out in congress. Aldrich has not been sworn in as an elector.

West Virginia. Wheeling, December 6.-The Presidential electors of thus State met here to-day and cast five ballots, their full vote, for Tilden.

Wisconsin. MILWAUKEE, December 6.—The electors met at Madison, at noon to-day, and cast ten votes for Hayes for President, and ten votes for Wheeler for Vice-President.

# WASHINGTON.

What the Democratic Caucus Concluded— Reorganization of the Committees of the Senate, Etc.

Caucus of Democratic Members. Washington, December 6,-The Demo-

ratic members of the house of representatives held a caucus after the adjournment of the house this afternoon, and remained in session with closed doors about two hours. In the course of the interchange of views secretary of state has given Cronin, the Dem- upon the general subject of the present politgreat indignation at the course pursued by the President, alleging that he had interfered with the freedom of the election by sending two Democrats to act with him, and cast the troops to the southern States; and commenting with especial severity upon his action today in sending to congress, in the guise of "they said" an official document, a report on the Louisiana election which they deemed as the work of politicians of his selection. and an effort to forestall the judgment of The six electoral candidates then assembled congress, for which alone, if for no other reasons, they argued, he ought to be impeached. The caucus took no action on savof the suggestions offered, except to appoint

to the policy that should be pursued regard-

ing the present and prospective political sitcate, and as Cronin refused to let them have unation, and also in reference to the suggestion for an impeachment of the President, The committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Representatives Hewitt, Payne, Later.—The story further goes that when the electors were met, Odell and Cartwright refused to act with Cronin; whereupon Cro-er Randall. er Randall. Organization of the Committees, Washington, December 6.—The principal changes in the membership of the senate committees are those caused by the resigna-tion of Senator Morvill and the death of Sen ator Caperton. Senator Windom becomes chairman of the committee on appropriations, cice Secretary Morrill, resignee, and s made a member of this committee and also f the committee on paval affairs of which Secretary Morrill was a member. Senator Dawes is assigned to the place vacated by Morrill, on the Indian committee; Senator Soutwel Iretires from the committee on conference and from the special committee to examine the several branches of the civil serice, Senator Dawes taking his place on the

### committee; Senator Chaffe is placed on territories, patents and mints and mining, and Senator Teller on claims and pensions. MARRIED.

former, and Senator Harvey succeeding him

as chairman of the latter. Senator Mitchell.

of Oregon, is made chairman of the commit

tee on transportation routes to the scaboard, rice Senator Windom, who resigns but re-

Price is assigned to Caperton's position on

claims of railroads and of the revision law

tains his place on the committee.

FICKLEN-YOUNG-At the Second Presbyterian Church, in this city, December 6, 1876, Mr. CHARLES L. FICKLEN and Miss LULU S. YOUNG. No cards. LYLE-RICHARDS-December 5th, at the corner

of Market and Second streets, Mr. A. J. Lyl.s and

DIED.

aoon, at 3 o'clock from No. 302 Madison street Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Funeral will take place this (THURSDAY) after

societa di Unione e Fratellanza Italiana. A STATED meeting of the above named society A SIATLE meeting of the above named society will take place at their hall, No. 290 Second street, this (THURSDAY) night, at Thy o'clock. A prompt attendance is respectfully requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Nomination of officers will take place. By order J. D. MONTEDONICO, President, P. D. CANALE, Secretary.

St. Andrew's Society.

I Society will be held at itself rooms, No. 17
Madison street, this (THURSDAY) evening, at 8
y'clock. E. L. TOPP, President.
J. B. CAMPERLL. Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE. UNION AND PLANTERS BANK OF MEMPRES, Memphis, Tenn., December 6, 1876.

STOCKHOLDEBS are hereby notified than an election for Pifficen Directors, to serve for the ensuing rear, will be held at this Bank on MONDAY, January 8, 1877, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

S. P. READ, Cashier.

## Rental Notice.

theater, five hundred of whom were in the galleries. This evening, notwithstanding the popularity of Miss Multon, the latest play at the Union Square theater, the proprietors ordered that the theater be closeed and a placed at the entrance stating that in consequence of the entrance stating that in consequence of the terrible disaster in Brooklyn there would be no performance this evening.

At a late hour to-night two hundred and eighty-five bodies had been recovered by the fire brigade. Size Kate Clarton loses ten thousand dollars, and Shook & Palmer, the legal house of the thousand dollars, and Shook & Palmer, the fire brigade. Sizes Kate Clarton loses to thousand dollars, and Shook & Palmer, the fire brigade. Sizes Kate Clarton loses to the lose of the thousand dollars, and Shook & Palmer, the legal house of the constitutional quorum—holding certificates from the board of cauvaseers. The supreme court has decided the Democratic house to the legal house of representatives, and will issue a mandamus compeling the secretary of said fair, nor and lieutenant-governor to the speaker.

Maryland.

Annapolas, December 6.—The Democratic house to the Collumbla, December 6.—The Democratic house is in session in Carolina hall, and has placed at there are moments in the history of every house is in session in Carolina hall, and has placed at the entrance stating situations of said of section of section of section of section of section of the constitutional quorum—holding certificates from the board of cauvaseers. The surprementatives, and will issue a mandamus compeling the contributional quorum—holding certificates from the board of cauvaseers. The surprement of section of said fair, to rest said Fair and Whitmore Plantations, of said fair, to rest said fair and Whitmore Plantations of said fair, to rest said fair and whitmore plantations of the contribution of the continuous difference of the Circumble of the contribution of the contribution

damus case against Secretary of State Hayne, compelling him not to deliver the election returns to Speaker Mackey as the supreme court decided. The Mackey house passed the bill to third reading allowing the governor to

St. Paul, Mins., December, 6.—The five bill to third reading allowing the governor to be sworn in by any officer qualified to ad-